

Thomas. It is stated in the bond that the \$500 will be paid by the subscriber in the money of the United States, in New York, on the 28th of June, 1868, the date of its issue being the 28th of June last, with an interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable at a bank the name of which was still in blank. It is stated in said document that it is one of a series of 1,500 bonds, the total amount of which is \$750,000, and that the payment thereof is guaranteed with the possessions referred to, which have been duly mortgaged, and among them are specially mentioned 378 square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz. The signature of Santa Anna appears as having been witnessed by two witnesses, and the document acknowledged before Richard L. H. Finch, a notary public in New York.

Mr. Tift, having taken a copy of the bond, returned it to the party interested, informing him that it was worthless, because the property offered in it as a mortgage had been previously confiscated.

This is the means through which Santa Anna has sought to obtain large resources to carry out his plans, but which I do not believe has produced them as yet, nor will produce them in the future.

I renew to you the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

M. ROMERO.

Citizen MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, *Chihuahua*.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[No. 338.]

[\$500.]

[Picture. Palace of Turbaco.]

[Picture. Land and property in the State of Vera Cruz.]

*First mortgage bonds.*

Know all men by these presents that I, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at present in the city of New York, am indebted to \_\_\_\_\_, or bearer, in the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum I promise to pay the bearer hereof in lawful money of the United States of America, on the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, in the city of Santa Anna. New York, State of New York, with interest thereon from the 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually at the banking house of \_\_\_\_\_, in the city of New York.

This bond is one of a series of fifteen hundred bonds, amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bearer hereof is entitled to the security derived from a mortgage deed of trust duly executed and delivered by said Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to \_\_\_\_\_, trustees, and bearing even date with this bond, and covering several acres of property, in all amounting to about three hundred and seventy-eight square miles of land in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico; together with two palaces and grounds, one situated in the island of St. Thomas, and the other in Turbaco, in the republic of New Granada.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 28th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Sealed and delivered in presence of—

THENDEN C. VERMILYE.  
THEO. WALSER.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *city and county of New York*:

Be it known that on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 1866, before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, and residing in said city and county, personally came Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, to me known to be the same person who executed the foregoing bond, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal of office the day and year above written.

RICH'D L. H. FINCH,  
*Notary Public, N. Y. City.*

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1867.

A true copy:

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary*.

[From the New York Herald, January 6, 1867.]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE G. G. BARNARD.

*Novel method of "Raising the wind" for a wedding tour—Motion to discharge from arrest.*

Dario Masuera *vs.* Vincente M. Juelbe *et al.*—The parties to this action formerly belonged to the household of General Santa Anna in this city. By the affidavit of the plaintiff it appears that in February last the defendants, under the firm name of Juelbe & Co., at St. Thomas, gave Santa Anna a note for \$5,000 in gold, payable in six months, and that soon after it was made Santa Anna endorsed it to the plaintiff. Soon after the arrival of the general here with his staff, the defendant (Juelbe) informed the plaintiff that he was about to marry a very wealthy Cuban lady, and that he had not brought funds enough with him to pay his nuptial expenses and the plaintiff's note; that he intended to stay some time at Saratoga, make a very extensive wedding tour, and that it was a part of his plans to make a great show of wealth, so as the more surely to captivate his fair Cuban heiress. Accordingly he beseechingly requested the plaintiff, at various times, to give him up the note and sign a paper that it was sold to him, promising him faithfully, if he would do so, he would certainly pay the note or return it. The plaintiff demurred to the arrangement; but after he had again been besought by the defendant (Juelbe) to give up the note, and had seen the delightful pictures which Juelbe drew of his future happy condition if he could only marry said wealthy lady, and it being the only way that he could raise the wind therefor, the plaintiff finally gave up the note, trusting to Juelbe's honor to pay it or return it. The affidavit then goes on to state that after Juelbe got possession of the note, he had it collected of his partner in St. Thomas, who, of course, thought that it was being paid to the plaintiff through Juelbe, the amount for the payment thereof being sent by him to Juelbe. But Juelbe, having possession of the note, took said amount and lived and is still living in elegant style with his rich Cuban bride whom he married a short time since. The plaintiff, having demanded the note, or payment of it "upon honor," thinks he has been cheated out of the note, and finds that he has lost all his rights thereon against Santa Anna by reason of his not being able to notify him of non-payment at maturity. Judge Barnard issued an order of arrest against Juelbe, holding him to bail in \$8,000, and a motion was made yesterday to discharge the order of arrest on the ground that it is not such a case (under section 179 of the code) as will warrant an arrest. Decision reserved.

Coudert Brothers for the motion to discharge arrest; Royal S. Crane and L. R. Marsh, opposed.



OBTAINING MONEY UNDER ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.  
*The host of General Santa Anna in trouble—The general reported among the victims, &c.*

Gabor Naphegyi, alias Sonnenberg, was arraigned yesterday at the Essex Market police court on complaint of Hans Caspar Von Noslitz, of No. 213 Forsyth street. Naphegyi, it is stated, is the present host of General Santa Anna, and was brought to the city from his residence on Staten Island on a warrant issued by Justice Mansfield. The complaint charges him with obtaining money from the complainant by false and fraudulent representation, and is thus recited in the affidavit: During the month of October, 1866, the deponent being about to leave this city for Vera Cruz, was solicited by Naphegyi, then doing business as a commission merchant at No. 45 Beaver street, to cash a draft for him for \$350 upon Garcia, Sevilla & Co., Vera Cruz, he (Naphegyi) stating that he had a large amount of money in the hands of this firm subject to his orders. Believing these representations, deponent, not having the money himself, took the draft and obtained the cash from Slomann & Edyre, upon giving his personal guarantee for its repayment. Subsequently, upon his arrival at Vera Cruz, deponent presented the draft to Garcia, Sevilla & Co., by whom it was instantly dishonored, this firm stating that the drawer had not then nor never had any funds in their hands; that he was a man of no credit, and was well known in Vera Cruz as a "common scoundrel." Deponent then paid the money back, upon his guarantee, to Slomann & Edyre, through their agent in Vera Cruz. Deponent further states that when he was leaving New York and when on the steamer, Naphegyi gave him a note, telling him not to open it until he got to sea, in which he admitted he had no funds in the hands of Garcia, Sevilla & Co., and requested deponent to pay the draft without presentation, and that frequently since he has admitted the falseness of the representations he had made, but refuses to refund the amount of the draft, and that his name is Sonnenberg.

Justice Mansfield held the accused for examination in \$1,000, bail being at once entered. As he was leaving the police court, Naphegyi was rearrested by one of the sheriff's deputies upon a process issued some time since from one of the civil courts, and which could not previously be served because of the defendant's constant absence in another county, it being the principal object of the criminal prosecution to effect his removal here to render him amenable to this order of arrest. He was subsequently relieved by the sheriff upon giving bail in two sureties of \$25,000 each. It has been said that other and similar suits are pending or about being commenced against Naphegyi, in one of which his guest General Santa Anna is or will be the plaintiff. The cause of action has been asserted to be the fraudulently obtaining by the accused from the general of a power of attorney, under the authority of which he disposed of a valuable real estate property in New Grenada, belonging to the general, and appropriating the proceeds to his own use. This is, however, not given upon positive knowledge, but simply as what has been said; its truth is not vouched for.

A. C. RETEHAM

[From the New York Tribune, June 22, 1867.]

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The credit of the country, and possibly the claims of justice, may yet demand a full investigation into the mystery which envelops the present whereabouts of General Santa Anna, as well as the circumstances which surrounded him at Staten Island. When everything is known—suppose such an *exposé* possible—the facts may furnish another loud "cry" against the deep damnation

of his *taken off*." We have strong suspicions of the genuineness of all the pronunciamientos, telegrams, and rumors, from Mexico and elsewhere, touching this whole business relating to Santa Anna and his movements.

The *exposé* of Antonio, the nephew of Santa Anna, clearly points to a conspiracy on the part of the set who had him in their charge at Habana island to prevent all access to him by his friends. We have heard that this vain old man, whose mind had become so impaired, or was so "weak," as to make him an easy victim, through appeals to his vanity and ambition, was made to believe that he was in communication with the Secretary of State, the President, and other important officers of the United States government. It is said that parties were daily introduced to him as government ministers, agents, and messengers, bearing important communications. That documents bearing the signatures of Mr. Seward and other government officials were shown to him in English, which he could not read, and then translated to suit the purposes of those about him, and that he was thus constantly duped, and made to believe himself the "coming man" in Mexico, whom the people were ready to hail with acclamation. Large sums of money, it is believed, were thus obtained from him, ostensibly to fit out an expedition to reinstate him in Mexico. That he gave a power of attorney, absolute and unreserved, over all his affairs to one of this party, who has already hypothecated or mortgaged his valuable estates in St. Thomas and in Mexico, professedly for the same purposes. With this large amount of money in their hands, and the way clear for obtaining more, it is clear that there was a motive of the most powerful kind for getting finally rid of the would-be dictator and for pocketing his gold.

To accomplish this with the least possible suspicion, the old man has been put on board of a steamer and first landed at San Juan del Ulloa, Vera Cruz. Here comes in the "report," by the way of Havana, published in the papers to-day, that Santa Anna was compelled to re-embark on the 4th on board the Virginia; that he was afterward forcibly taken from the steamer at Sisal, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be hanged.

Now, this whole affair from beginning to end looks to us like a well-arranged conspiracy, whose object has been to wrest from the old general his large fortune, to divide the amount, and then to get rid of him by the shortest possible route—through betraying him into the hands of the liberals, after they had first put him down at Vera Cruz in the interests of imperialists.

It would be well for the officers of the government to have a sharp lookout for the Virginia when she makes her appearance at this point again, and require a strict account of her mysterious voyage.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 28, 1867.

SIR: I am requested to inquire of you, if there is any objection on the part of the republic of Mexico, to parties going there under the influence of General Santa Anna.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. RETEHAM

Hon. Señor ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, just received, asking me "if there is any objection on the part of the republic of Mexico to parties going there under the influence of General Santa Anna," I have to state that General Santa Anna has been a supporter of French intervention in Mexico; that sub-



sequently to that he offered his services to the national government of the republic, President Juarez declining to accept them; that he is understood to work now with some parties in movements hostile to the republic of Mexico and its government; that in these plans he has not the sanction of the Mexican government; and that if he succeeds in deluding any citizens of this country, and taking them to Mexico, it would be to make them enemies of the republican government existing there.

Should you like to have any further information on this subject, I beg leave to refer you to House executive document No. 17, thirty-ninth Congress, second session.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

A. C. RETEHAM, Esq., *Memphis, Tenn.*

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
June 14, 1867.

Mr. Seward presents his compliments to Mr. Romero, and has the honor to enclose a copy of a telegram of the 8th instant from the United States consul at Vera Cruz.

*Mr. Saulnier to Mr. Seward.*

[Telegram, via Pensacola, June 13, 1867.—Received at Department of State June 14, 1867.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Vera Cruz, June 8, 1867.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

SIR: General Santa Ana and staff—four officers—arrived here on the 3d instant from New York. Santa Ana landed in the castle San Juan de Ulloa the same evening. On the 5th instant he was forcibly placed on board the Virginia again. This day he leaves here on board the Virginia. Letters per mail.

E. H. SAULNIER,  
*United States Consul.*

*Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.*

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
*Washington, June 14, 1867.*

MY DEAR SIR: With your verbal note of this date I received a copy of the telegram addressed to you on the 8th instant by the United States consul in Vera Cruz, informing you of the arrival in that port of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and of his re-embarkation for New York in the steamer Virginia.

In thanking you for the kindness you show in furnishing me the information, I remain your very obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.*

[Translated.]

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1867.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD: I send you a copy of the *Imparcialidad*, of Vera Cruz, of the 9th instant, in which is published the action of the junta, which, on the 3d instant, the principal officers of the garrison held at that place on occasion of the arrival in the steamer Virginia of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

From this document it appears that Mr. Santa Anna stated that he was going to Mexico under the protection of the United States, and had with him North American soldiers and abundant supplies of munitions of war.

The proposals made by Mr. Santa Anna for the purpose of inciting another rebellion in Mexico which would inaugurate a fresh civil war having been taken into consideration, the junta resolved unanimously to reject them, notwithstanding all the persons who composed it are Mexicans who have gone astray and had joined the army invading the country, and are still striving to sustain an order of things which no longer has existence in Mexico.

The importance of this document has decided me to send it to you without delay. I also enclose a translation of it.

I am your very respectful and obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

[Translated from *La Imparcialidad*, Vera Cruz, June 9, 1867.]

*Acta or minutes of the council of war at Vera Cruz on Santa Anna's proposals.*

At the invitation of his excellency the imperial commissary the following persons having met in the city hall of the heroic city of Vera Cruz, at ten o'clock p. m. of June 3, 1867, viz: the civil prefect of the department, the generals, officers of the line, corps commanders, and the general of artillery, Don Santiago Cuevas, a junta was formed, and Lieutenant Colonel Don Angel J. Arzamendi, of the municipal guard, chosen secretary.

The imperial commissary stated that the object of the meeting was to learn the opinion of the officers present on certain grave events. \* \* \* General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, now in this harbor, had addressed him a letter inviting him to be present at a conference on board the steamer Virginia, which he accepted, and went aboard of said vessel in company with the general-in-chief, Don Antonio Taboada. According to information which he had, the capture of Queretaro was a fact, and that the city of Mexico would probably soon be captured by Don Porfirio Diaz. The idea put forth by said General Santa Anna was to set up the republic in place of the empire, and he (the commissary) wished to know if the officers present were willing to consent to such a change, and if so, to resign their positions, as it was not possible for him, as imperial commissary, to sanction an act contrary to his announced principles.

General Antonio Taboada said that, besides what his excellency the imperial commissary had just announced, it became necessary to inform the officers of the garrison of the different phases now presented by the general situation of the country, and especially the position of this place, (Vera Cruz), whose destiny was confided to their loyalty and patriotism; that his duty as a soldier of the empire—his sacred obligation—was to defend the imperial government even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood; and that he would never consent to sign any kind of agreement with an enemy of the empire; that he was sure all his worthy companions and subalterns thought and would act as he did, and would not shrink before any opposition. Nevertheless, they considered it a duty to inform the valiant defenders of the place of the necessity there was for the two leading authorities to conciliate the interests of humanity as well as the



exigencies of a hostile population who had borne a siege of nearly three months, accompanied by a scarcity of resources, isolation from the rest of the country, complete ignorance of the real state of affairs in the interior, and a heterogeneous mass of elements on which reliance was placed for a prolongation of the struggle. It was necessary to take into account the fact that the foreigners in the service of the empire were not accustomed to the heroic sacrifices and the sufferings incident to our difficult position, and he believed they would not have the same patriotic stimulus to keep their self-sacrifice up to the level of that shown by our tried Mexican soldiers in resisting hunger, misery, and all kinds of privations. Should the moment come when their money would give out and they should have no means to pay the garrison, it might become necessary to have recourse to the violent and odious measure of forced loans, which for the greater part would fall on foreign houses, and from this might grow an international conflict. Moreover, the arrival of Santa Anna in the harbor of Vera Cruz, bringing with him the necessary means, foreign soldiers, and under American protection, (as he states,) had aggravated the situation of Vera Cruz. All of these reasons, together with others which he made known, had forced the imperial commissary and himself to call together the officers of the garrison to lay said reasons before them and submit them to their consideration. Should the decision of the garrison be to adhere to General Santa Anna's proposals, he (Taboada) would resign his command and go abroad.

General Don José D. Herran, second in command at Vera Cruz, said that his decision also was to resign; that whatever might be the reply of the corps commanders it should be made with the certainty that their men would support it; that the scarcity of resources alluded to by his excellency the imperial commissary should be kept in mind, and that there were among the garrison foreigners who could not bear as much suffering as the Mexican soldier, and that with them the latter would have to succumb.

Don Miguel Salledo, chief of police of Cordova, said that he was a patriot and would uphold whatever his chiefs would agree to.

Don Juan Jimenez, captain of the Cordova dragoons, said that as a soldier and a patriot he would uphold the same to the last.

Don Pedro Martos, commander of militia, said that his opinion was in favor of defending the empire to the last extremity; that, personally, he esteemed General Santa Anna, but he could not uphold the principle which the general proclaimed.

Don Manuel Linarte, commander of the Orizaba dragoons, said that he would obey his superiors, but he would never compromise in favor of the principles proclaimed by an enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Don Lorenzo Joji said that if their resources were so scant he would submit to the decision of the majority.

Don Miguel Benavides, lieutenant colonel of the civil guard of Orizaba, said he awaited the decision of the superior officers present.

Don Angel J. Arzamend, lieutenant colonel of the city guard of Vera Cruz, said that the people of Vera Cruz were republicans, and that on taking up arms at the invitation of his excellency the imperial commissary, it had been because the emperor Maximilian had shown in all his actions that his government was not despotic, but a moderate democracy; and that when the imperial commissary resigned his office his own command ceased.

Don Eduardo Soudriet, lieutenant colonel of the city guards, said that so soon as Santa Anna should land at the head of American soldiers his command was at an end.

Don Jorge Murcia, lieutenant colonel of the Vera Cruz auxiliaries, said that the sovereign had intrusted the place to the garrison to be defended, and he was resolved to do so; that General Santa Anna held the hearts of the garrison as a leader in the war of independence, but that he (Murcia) could not agree to his bringing American soldiers there.

Don Eduardo Figuerero, colonel of the Vera Cruz cavalry, said he wished to know if there was any positive news of the destination of the imperial army, and the imperial commissary replied that he knew nothing positive. Señor Figuerero then stated that he highly esteemed General Santa Anna, but he rejected the idea that he should fight against the empire with soldiers brought from the United States.

Don Manuel Lorente, colonel of the civil guard, Vera Cruz, said as long as nothing is known positively as to the emperor's fate he was bound to support the empire.

Don Mariano Camacho, colonel of the eleventh. I have a solemn engagement with the imperial commissary. If he relieve me of it I will take whatever course shall seem fit. But I will not accept General Santa Anna as my chieftain.

General Don Manuel Sanches, commander of first and second districts. If we are not sure of pecuniary resources I fear bad results among the garrison.

General Don Juan De Dios Arzamen, commander of the third and fourth districts. If the army no longer exists and the emperor is a prisoner, our engagement to support the empire has ceased.

General Don Santiago Cuevas, of the artillery. As this is a council of war I cannot give my opinion; but, as it has been stated that I belong to the army, and as I am with the garrison, I must reply that General Santa Anna should not be allowed to enter the place, since he is backed by American soldiers and sustained by the American government. Our country has already felt one foreign intervention, and it should be spared any more. The scarcity of means should not frighten us, for Mexican soldiers are long-suffering and accustomed to bear up under all kinds of privations. Señor Soudriet, being a foreigner, gave an example that should be adopted, so as to prevent any more intervention.

Colonel Manuel Lorente. The conduct of Señor Soudriet is very praiseworthy. Don Antonio M. Robledo, civil prefect of the department. As a representative of the government I am bound to stand by the last soldier of the empire. The patience of the Mexican soldier is proverbial; but as we have foreigners in the garrison I wish to know from Señor Soudriet how many days his men could hold out without relief.

Señor Soudriet. I think they can hold out as long as five days.

General Don Tomas Marin, in command of the naval division for Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Tehuantepec. If we have no pecuniary relief to fall back on I fear a capitulation with the enemy. If the republican party proclaim Juarez as its master I shall go abroad. I am totally disgusted with General Santa Anna on account of his abandoning the country in 1855, but I would rather fall into his hands than into those of demagogues, although I distrust his good faith on account of the protection given him by the American government.

Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Benavides. I have listened to the opinions of the other commanders, and my resolve is to sustain the empire. I would rather leave the country than compromise with the enemy.

As the majority were in favor of the negative—that General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna be not allowed to enter Vera Cruz—the imperial commissary declared the meeting over, and these minutes were signed by him and the other officers composing the meeting.

#### DOMINGO BUREAU,

*Imperial Commissary.*

A. TABOADA,

*General Commanding at Vera Cruz.*

J. D. HERRAN, *Second in Command.*

A. M. ROBLEDO, *Civil Prefect.*

T. MARIN, *Chief Naval Officer.*

J. S. D. ARGAMEND,

*General in Command of First and Second Districts, &c.*



General Don Santiago Cuevas refused to sign the above minutes on the ground that they were not accurate, and has published the following card :

MEXICAN IMPERIAL ARMY,  
Vera Cruz, June 9, 1867.

I stated at once in the junta my surprise that questions of so grave and paramount importance should be submitted to the deliberation of a council of war. In the course of the discussion I stated, in substance, that, as it was to be inferred from what General Taboada had said, as well as from General Santa Anna's proclamation, that the latter came forward as the agent and emissary of the Washington government, it seemed to me that his proposals should be rejected and that he should not be allowed to land; that the line of conduct which the garrison should follow was very simple, as it was reduced to this, to fulfil their duty by supporting the emperor, Maximilian, until it became authentically and officially known that he had abdicated. Nor should the scarcity of means make them swerve from duty, for the history of our country abounds in examples of long-suffering and brave garrisons fighting hand to hand with the enemy and heroically confronting at the same time all the horrors of hunger and privation. I concluded by exhorting my comrades not to cast a stain on the history of their past career by joining in any disloyal conduct, or deserting their cause and thus deepening the abyss of evils from which our unfortunate country was now struggling to relieve herself. Her whole misfortune is owing to her having just begun to enjoy the fruits of her independence, at a time when she had for a neighbor a powerful nation that coveted her territory, and has undermined her political existence from the very beginning through the Yorkite Masonic lodges and other disreputable means.

SANTIAGO CUEVAS,  
General of Brigade.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Romero.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of June 14, enclosing a copy of "La Imparcialidad," containing the proceeding of a junta of officers attached to the garrison of Vera Cruz, in relation to a proclamation of Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurances of my high consideration.

Señor DON MATIAS ROMERO, &c. &c. &c.  
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Romero to Mr. Seward.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Washington, July 4, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Accepting your suggestion, at our interview this morning, that I had better transmit you a copy of the communication I showed you of General Martin Cepeda Peraza, governor of the State of Yucatan, dated in Merida the 21st of June last, in relation to the arrest in the port of Sisal of Don Antonio

Lopez de Santa Anna, I have the honor to remit you a copy of that communication and of various documents relating to it, which are given in the accompanying index.

I think proper to call your attention to the following facts, clearly made known by the said documents :

1. That Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna went to Mexico for the purpose of promoting an insurrection, which, by proclaiming him chief of the country, would occasion a new civil war in that republic.

2. For that reason the Mexican authorities had not only the right to arrest him but it was their duty to do it, in order to prevent the disturbances he sought to excite.

3. That Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna disembarked at Sisal, by invitation of the captain of the port, without resorting to violence of any kind.

4. That, as soon as he landed, General Cepeda gave orders to have him arrested as a conspirator against order and public peace and sent to Campeche, to the disposal of the President of the republic, and he remains there yet.

I have already informed your department that when Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna set out for Vera Cruz he said it was with the sanction and support of the United States government, and that he had plenty of men and abundant resources from this country destined to support his pretensions; and now I must inform you that it seems true, from the annexed documents in the testimony of Commander Roe, of the United States steamer Tacony, and in the testimony of Mr. Santa Anna himself, (No. 7.)

I am pleased to have this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

M. ROMERO.



*Index of documents sent by the Mexican legation to the Department of State of the United States, with the note of the 4th of July, 1867, in relation to the arrest of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at Sisal.*

No.	Date.	From—To.	Contents.
	1867.		
1	June 21	The governor of Yucatan to Mr. Romero.	Transmits his note to Mr. Lerdo de Tejada, of the same date, giving an account of the arrest of Santa Anna.
2	June 12	The same to the governor of Campeche.	Notifies him that Santa Anna and Vidal y Rivas are sent prisoners at the disposal of the general government.
3	June 15	The governor of Campeche to the governor of Yucatan.	Reports arrival of the prisoners.
4	June 15	Mr. Santa Anna to General Peraza.	Letter written on board the Virginia, reporting his arrival, and enclosing copies of an address to the people of Yucatan.
5	June 15	Mr. Santa Anna to the citizens of Yucatan.	The address in which he offers to mediate between parties, and announces he will issue a manifesto to the nation when he reaches Vera Cruz.
6	June 8	.....	The account of the captain of the Virginia and of persons present, of the way in which Santa Anna was taken from that steamer by Captain Roe, of a vessel of war belonging to the United States, and Captain Jason of an English war vessel.
7	June 8	.....	Dialogue between Captain Roe and Santa Anna, on board the Tacony, written by Santa Anna's interpreter.
8	June 8	Mr. Vidal y Rivas to Don Antonio Taboada, commander of the imperial garrison in Vera Cruz.	Letter written on board the Virginia, off Sisal, complaining of events, and intimating that Santa Anna's design was to assume the supreme command in the republic.
9	June 11	The same to a chief in Vera Cruz.	Letter saying a vessel was to come to Vera Cruz from the United States, with a battalion of Irish and sharpshooters for Santa Anna.
10	June 12	Mr. Santa Anna to General Peraza.	Letter written on board the Virginia, announcing his arrival at Sisal, and proposes to General Peraza to act as mediator between him and the so-called imperial commissary Salazar, or to fight against the latter.

IGNO. MARISCAL, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1867.

[Translation.]

No. 1.—MEXICAN REPUBLIC.—GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF THE FREE AND SOVEREIGN STATE OF YUCATAN.

On this day I communicate to the citizen minister of relations of the republic what is here copied :

“On the 11th of the present month, the American merchant steamer Virginia, Captain John Deaken, anchored at Sisal with the object, as it seemed, of taking in cargo and proceeding to Havana ; but the fact of ex-General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna being aboard attracted the attention of the authorities of the port and caused some alarm, as was natural.

“This man's precedents, and his late stay in the United States, could only tend to stir up discord among Mexicans ; his former constant passion, shown at various times in his existence to provoke disturbances, seize on the command and use it to his profit, were recollections too alarming not to arouse suspicion, and his sudden appearance on the coast of Yucatan was calculated to cause fear.

“Suspicion became fact, when Lieutenant Colonel Don Hilario Mendez, who came a passenger in the Virginia, presented himself to the captain of the port of Sisal, and gave him a package from Santa Anna. The package contained documents of such a nature as to leave no doubt about his designs in coming to Vera Cruz in the Virginia, and then going to Sisal ; they were evidently to disturb the condition of things in the republic and create embarrassment for the President in his attempt to obtain a prompt and complete triumph of the liberal principle. In consideration of such proof, the captain of the port of Sisal thought proper to station several of the small boats of the squadron anchored in the bay, around the Virginia, merely to watch operations, and without hostile intentions. He then went on board, accompanied by citizen Manuel Mendiola as interpreter, and invited Santa Anna to come ashore. Captain Deaken objected, and threatened to steam away with all on board, notwithstanding the general said the Americans had mistreated him at Vera Cruz, and he was treated no better on the Virginia. The invitation was repeated and the general went ashore voluntarily. Learning what had happened, and aware of the meaning of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's arrival in Sisal, I ordered him to be arrested, taken to the neighboring State of Campeche, placed at the disposal of the President of the republic and recommended to the governor, citizen Pablo Garcia. I did this, because that place has more conveniences and greater security, and I was too busy with the siege of the capital to attend to anything else. After this, it is somewhat singular that Captain Deaken put to sea without doing any business at Sisal, for which he said he had come, or making any protest before the vice-consul of his nation, or any other authority.

“It is not strange that Captain Deaken did not protest against Santa Anna's arrest, because it was done peaceably, without violence, while he was on shore, nor was it in the legitimate sense of the word an extradition ; but it is strange he proposed to take no cargo, when he said he had come purposely for it. In my opinion, this shows, either that the Virginia was chartered by Santa Anna, and he agreed that the steamer should leave ; or that Captain Deaken left of his own accord, as he could not deny the purpose of the ex-dictator of Mexico, and renounced the right of demanding respect to a neutral and friendly flag.

“The certificate signed by Captain Deaken and the officers of the Virginia in favor of Santa Anna, on account of what happened between him and the English and American commodores in the waters of Vera Cruz, is an explanation of his strange conduct in Sisal.

“I enclose, citizen minister, a series of documents, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive, which I hope you will communicate to the citizen President of the republic, so he may decide what is to be done with the prisoner, who remains in the fort of Campeche, at your disposal.